

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 17th of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, in the Borough of GETTYSBURG,

I WILL sell my FARM, lying within said Borough, containing 120 Acres, more or less, of excellent land. There is a large quantity of good MEADOW, and a good proportion of TIMBER on the Farm. The Farm will be sold entire, or in LOTS, as may suit purchasers.

Also—at the same time, Will be sold all my Interest in the Large TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, situate on the South-east Corner of the Diamond of said Borough, lately occupied by R. W. McSHERRY.

Also—All my Interest in the TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, situate in South Baltimore-street, now occupied by SAMUEL FORNEY. Several other HOUSES will be sold at the same time.

TERMS—One-third part of the purchase money on the first day of April next, when a good title will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Feb. 7.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE "Philomathesian Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its Seventeenth Anniversary, on the Evening of February 18th, in Christ's Church, on which occasion several Orations will be delivered by active members of the Society. The friends of Literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

E. MILLER, J. E. SMITH, H. S. KOONS, S. YINGLING, A. O. SCOTT, Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 31.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE "Phrenokosmian Society of Pennsylvania College" will celebrate its Seventeenth Anniversary in the English Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, on the evening of the 22d of February. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society. The friends of Literature and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

E. M. PIERSON, J. F. CROCKER, D. J. BARRICK, W. J. T. CARROLL, J. F. PROBST, Committee of Arrangement.

Feb. 7.

Read! Read! Read!

Great News from St. Valentine's Kingdom!

THE merry-hearted monarch has announced by his special courier, Cupid, that he will be in proper person in the Borough of Gettysburg, this day, and remain here through the greater part of February, and furthermore invites calls immediately. On the 14th of February, his birth day, he will be on hand particularly, and distribute his favors of every description.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Acrostic, | Hen-pecking, |
| Barlesque, | Love encouraging, |
| Beautiful, | Love sick, |
| Bewitching, | Loving, |
| Comical, | Lampooning, |
| Curious, | Laughable, |
| Courting, | Matrimonia, |
| Characteristic, | Original, |
| Caricature, | Pathetic, |
| Despairing, | Picturesque, |
| Enigmatical, | Postical, |
| Espousal, | Proposing, |
| Enlivening, | Romantic, |
| Funny, | Sentimental, |
| Grotesque, | Serio Comical, |
| Humorous, | Silly, |
| High Flown, | Spiteful, |
| Heart-aching, | Serio Tragical, |
| Heart-rending, | Suicidal, |
| Heart-piercing, | Tragical, |
| Heart-killing, | |

Besides a few other kinds. His headquarters will be at KELLER KUTZ'S Bookstore, opposite the Bank, where all who wish to obtain a missive will call and obtain one of St. Valentine. Jan. 31.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-bound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneseet, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORTNER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

FANCY ARTICLES, Cologne, Soaps, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powders, &c.

&c. for sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 13.

Blacksmithing,

all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Poetry.

It's Sweet to Think of Hereafter.

Is it not sweet to think hereafter,
When the spirit leaves this sphere,
Love, with deathless wing shall wait her
To those she long hath mourned for here?
Hearts from which 'twas death to sever,
Eyes that would not ne'er restore,
Others, as warm, as bright as ever,
Shall meet us, and be lost no more.

When we're weary we wander, asking
Of earth and heaven, where are they,
Beneath whose smiles we once lay basking,
Bless'd, and thinking bliss would stay?
Hope still lifts her radiant finger,
Pointing to the eternal home,
Upon whose portal yet they linger,
Looking back for us to come.

Alas! alas! doth hope deceive us?
Shall friendship, love—shall all those ties
That bind a moment and then leave us—
Be found again where nothing dies?
O! if no other boon were given
To keep our hearts from wrong and stain,
Who would not try to win a Heaven
Where all we love shall live again?

Miscellaneous.

NO EFFORTS TO DO GOOD ARE LOST.

I have heard of some seeds which will sleep in the earth for ages, and I have read of the young of certain insects which lie in a state like death for eighty years together, and yet, when the hand that scattered the seed had been mingled with the dust, and when the insect that had deposited the young had ended its flight for generations, the seed would come forth a forest of mighty trees, and the slumbering insect would wake to life, and become the mother of an endless multitude. And so it may be with us. We are scattering the seeds of knowledge, and piety, and immortality; but we see not the seed spring forth. Our instructions seem to be forgotten; the fruits of our liberality seem to have perished; and our favors seem to have been in vain. But be of good courage; the seed is still in the earth undecayed, and the time will come when it shall spring forth, and yield forth a plenteous harvest. It is watched over by the God of Heaven, and not a seed shall perish. The hand that scattered may be withered, but the seed itself shall swell, and send forth its germ, and become a tree. The voice that uttered the sermon may be silent, but others that received the truth shall come forth and declare it afresh to the generations that are yet unborn.

Late Hours.—All animals, except those that prowl at night, retire to rest as soon as the sun goes down, from which we may conclude that nature intended that the human species should follow their example. It is from the early hours of sleep, which are the most sweet and refreshing, that the re-accumulation of muscular energy and bodily strength takes place, as well as that of due excitability in the brain, indispensable to the operation of our waking hours.

How to Avoid Quarrels.—The Rev. J. Clark, of Frome, was asked by a friend how he always kept himself from being involved in quarrels, to which he replied: "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself." This afterwards became a proverb in the town. When a quarrel was rising, they would say, "Come, let us remember old Mr. Clark, and leave the angry man to quarrel by himself." If the reader will always follow this rule, he will save himself a great deal of trouble, and perhaps many hard knocks. Remember it always takes two to quarrel.

Teach your children politeness.

It does more towards forming amiable dispositions than all the moralizing that can be forced into their ears. As a nation we of the United States are more deficient in the courtesies of life than many others not near so far advanced in civilization in other respects. It is said that the Swedes excel, in true politeness, all Northern nations of Europe, the French not excepted.

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.—While Minister in France, the Doctor was surrounded one evening with a circle of the aristocratic party in that country, who argued warmly, during the course of the conversation, that our country never could prosper with the democratic principle that the majority should rule.—Franklin contended stoutly for the principle, but his courtly opponents insisted that the wisdom of every country resides in the minority. The question was finally put to vote, and the whole company rose in the affirmative. "Solitary and alone," our shrewd Yankee, nothing daunted, rose from his seat, adroitly remarking: "I rise, gentlemen, upon your own principles, as the wise minority, to decide the question against you!"

A Bad Action.—Some one has well remarked, that neither a single bad action nor a single bad habit, ought to condemn a man; for he may himself hate the one, and be trying to get rid of the other all his life.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way he would train up his child.

Economy.—A man who chews \$14 worth of tobacco annually, stopping his newspaper because he cannot afford to take it.

A SPEECH TO ROYALTY.

At the time James II. was making his tour through England to receive the homage of his subjects, the mayor and corporation of a small town, through which he passed, were deputed to compliment him on his arrival. As the mayor was noted for a most impenetrable thickness of skull, the recorder undertook to prompt him in his speech.

When they arrived in the royal presence, the recorder, observing the sheepish and bashful appearance of his lordship, whispered to him:

"Hold up your head; like a man."

The unfortunate mayor, half dead with fear, supposed this to be the beginning of his speech, and bawled out to his majesty:

"Hold up your head—look like a man!"

The recorder immediately rejoined:

"What do you mean!—as I live you will ruin us all!"

"What do you mean!—as I live you will ruin us all!" repeated the official speechifier.

"Oh, you stupid blockhead—I wish you had never come here," said the terrified and irritated prompter.

The mayor, as in duty bound, immediately echoed to the amazed monarch:

"Oh, you stupid blockhead—I wish you had never come here!"

The recorder instantly took to his heels, followed by the luckless mayor, leaving the king and his courtiers in a convulsion of laughter.

YANKEE TRICK.

The following trick is said to have been practiced in Bucks county some time since:

One fine spring morning the good people were surprised by seeing a wagon, with a large white cover, on which was conspicuously painted, "new feathers exchanged for old," the feather-men promising in addition, that there should be no extra charge, but would give bushel for bushel. The bait took, and soon large quantities of beds were brought down—the covering ripped open, and the feathers duly measured, and handed over to the quondam merchant. But now the most singular part of the transaction occurred. When the new feathers came to be measured, it was found that a single handful filled a bushel—so light and airy did they seem. While those of the old ones, from long use, lay almost as heavily as so much wood.—The consequence may be easily imagined—the new feathers made the bed marvellously light, while our shrewd feather-men drove off, very well satisfied with their part of the operation.

National Contrasts.—In a noisy mob, two handsome young women, who were very much alarmed, threw themselves into the arms of two gentlemen, standing near, for safety. One of the gentlemen, an Irishman, immediately gave her who had flown to him for protection a hearty embrace, by way, as he said, of encouraging the poor creature. The other, an Englishman, immediately put his hands in his pocket to guard them. Two officers, observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, the one, an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch-ribbon, in order to get a nearer view of her. "Hoot, mon," says his northern friend, "there's nae occasion to waste siller, let us gang in and speer if she can give us two shillings for a shilling." It is notorious that in one of the Duke of Marlborough's battles, the Irish brigade, on advancing to the charge, threw away their knapsacks, and every thing which tended to encumber them at all, all of which were carefully picked up by the Scotch regiment that followed to support them.

An Unexpected Rencontre.—A gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Camden Town, a widower, with a pretty large family, advertised for a wife in the Sunday Times, of course under a fictitious signature. A communication in reply was received, the signature of which was also fictitious; and after a brief correspondence by letter, arrangements were made as to time and place for a personal interview. At the appointed hour the gentleman was in waiting in a private room in one of the West-end hotels; and soon after his fair correspondent made her appearance, thickly veiled, and closely muffled against impertinent observation. She entered, of course, with downcast eyes, which she did not venture to raise until the voice of her swain in respectful greeting fell on her ear. She started, looked up, and the next moment uttered a loud shriek, in a tone which the gentleman fancied was not unfamiliar to him. He took the liberty of lifting her veil, and beheld—his eldest daughter, whom he had supposed safe at her boarding-school at Hammersmith. It is needless to say that he took precautions to keep the Sunday Times out of the young lady's hands for the future; as, however eligible a medium it might prove to him for obtaining a wife, he had no desire that his daughters should employ it to obtain husbands.

A towel dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles called the cramp.—Ez.

A Loving Couple.—Referring to the habits of the Mandarin duck, (a Chinese species,) Mr. Bennett says: "Mr. Beale's aviary afforded a singular corroboration of the fidelity of the birds in question.—Of a pair in that gentleman's possession, the drake being one night purloined by some thieves, the unfortunate duck displayed the strongest marks of despair at her bereavement, retiring into a corner, and altogether neglecting food or drink, as well as the care of her person. In this condition she was courted by a drake who had lost his mate, but who met with no encouragement from the widow. On the stolen drake being subsequently recovered and restored to the aviary, the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were displayed by the fond couple.—But this was not all; for, as if informed by his spouse of the gallant proposals made to her shortly before his arrival, the drake attacked the luckless bird who would have supplanted him, bent out his eyes, and inflicted so many injuries as to cause his death."

Passports are known to every traveller to be one of the greatest annoyances of a town, to say nothing of their expense. In Italy these indispensable documents cost a great deal of money. It is stated that a traveller who had been journeying in Italy for five months, was compelled to pay ten guineas, or nearly fifty dollars, as fees upon his passport. It had been elongated to the extent of six and a half feet! It weighed thirteen ounces, and had no less than seventy-two signatures and stamps on it! It would have been an important item if this traveller had stated the exact time that was occupied or lost in waiting for these signatures and stamps.

A Sheep Twenty-seven Days without Food.—A sheep which disappeared from its home in Salem county, N. J., on Christmas day, was found, accidentally, on Friday week, wedged in a hollow log—alive, after 27 days confinement!—The Standard supposes it had worked its way in the log to secure a shelter from the snow, until its forward progress was checked, and not understanding the science of "backing out," remained a close prisoner as above stated without food or water for twenty-seven days!

The Children of Lafayette.—"The spirit of the father is beaming in the son." George Washington Lafayette is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and at the last election, Oscar, the grandson of the old Republican hero and patriot, was elected to a seat beside his virtuous and noble father, who inherits the name of the immortal Washington.—Thus the children of the mighty dead are nobly sustaining by their virtue and patriotism, the fame of their fathers. They both sit among the liberal members.

Chloroform for Insanity.—The Rochester Advertiser reports a recent application of chloroform to a lady "afflicted with insanity." She was perfectly frantic, and all previous attempts to soothe or make her sleep had failed. In one minute after the inhalation of the chloroform she was in a tranquil slumber, and so continued for about half an hour, and then awoke, comparatively calm.

It appears from the census of 1810, that there were in the great West 1,000,000 children who attended no schools whatever. In Kentucky, out of 160,000 children, more than 100,000 are without schools; and in Indiana, the School Commissioner reports that two-thirds of the children in the State attend no schools.

Rogues in Cincinnati.—There must be some very great scoundrels in Cincinnati, if we are to believe all we see in newspapers from that city. In one day a man was waylaid and beaten almost to death—another was knocked down and robbed of all his money and watch—several dwelling houses and a church were burglariously entered and robbed—a man was arrested for passing counterfeit money—another for brutally maltreating a female, and, to wind up, some thieves stole a ton of pig iron! Quite enough for one day.

Effect in Italy of the Sympathy Meeting in New York.—The New York Herald has papers from Rome direct, and asserts that the recent proceedings in sympathy with Pope Pius, have produced a terrible commotion throughout all Italy. In some of the Italian papers the address agreed upon at the meeting at the Tabernacle is published at length. In all quarters the sympathy of America was received with almost frightful enthusiasm.

Punishment of Suicide.—Mr. Kinney, member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, is anxious to establish a law for the punishment of suicide. He proposes that all self-murderers shall forfeit their bodies for dissection.

Honor to General Scott.—The Virginia House of Delegates have passed resolutions, unanimously, voting a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, to Major General Winfield Scott, of the U. S. A., for his recent services in Mexico.

BOLD AVOWAL.

Mr. Cass made a speech in the U. S. Senate, a few days since, in relation to the Mexican war, in which he used the following language, as we learn from the National Intelligencer:

"There are numerous cases all tending to the same point, that whenever it becomes impracticable (for the United States) to obtain territory by purchase, we take it by force. All that strip of country lying between Natchez and Baton Rouge was taken possession of in that way.—And we have done so in all cases, when we could not obtain territory by negotiation; and this course has been pursued throughout the world, in all times, by all Powers. Territories to which we have claim by negotiation, we take by force, if we can, and think it expedient to do so."

Can it be possible that the future policy of the U. States is to be one of robbery, as avowed by Mr. Cass, who is well known to be Mr. Polk's particular friend, in the Senate? Has our country come to this? We covet a neighbor's territory, and if he is not willing to give it to us for a little money, we will call our friends to our assistance and take it by force, because we are the strongest! This is certainly a very strange way of doing justice to our weak neighbor.

Mr. Lincoln, the only Whig member of Congress from Illinois, being the successor of Col. Hardin, is described as a tall, raw-boned, thin, and dark complexioned man. He is six feet four inches high. He made his debut in the House last week, in a speech on the war and the President, and displayed the rapidity of utterance, abundance of gesture, and striking figurative language, which are common to western men. Speaking of the President being led away by military glory, he said: "Military glory is a rainbow which rises in the heavens, and dazzles with its lustre, but it comes forth from the clouds of desolated cities, and the showers of human blood!"

Constitutionality of Sunday Ordinances.—The Court of Errors of South Carolina has had before it the operation of the constitutionality of an ordinance of the city of Charleston, forbidding, under a penalty, the sale of goods on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday.—A member of the Jewish persuasion was party to the suit. The court unanimously held the ordinance to be constitutional, mainly on the ground that it was a municipal, or police institution, not prescribing any form of religious faith or worship, but merely setting apart one day in seven for relaxation and rest.

Chloroform.—The Washington Union notices the late surprising advantages found to result from the use of chloroform in surgical operations—deadening the pain and preventing swelling of the body, and says:

"We understand that the surgeon general of the army of the U. States has already taken it in hand—so effectually has this new discovery overcome the first prejudices which oppose bold innovations, and a supply of the article has been sent to the armies of the U. States, for hospital purposes. We trust the surgeons of our army will try it, and duly report the result to their fellow-citizens at home."

Business in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia News says, that letters from the interior of Pennsylvania state that there is increased stagnation in every branch of trade and manufacture, consequent upon the scarcity of money, and that the wish for peace is becoming stronger every day. The scarcity of money is attributed to the drain occasioned by the Mexican war, and no improvement is expected until we have peace.

A good man—a real Christian, seldom sees a defect in his neighbor. A pure lake reflects the beautiful sky, the clouds, and the overhanging trees, but when it is riled it reflects nothing that is pure. A bad man—a real scoundrel—seldom sees a good trait in the character of his neighbor. An imperfect glass reflects nothing correctly, but shows its own deficiency. A perfect mirror reflects nothing but bright and pure images.

Chloroform.—The Boston Transcript has heard of a case where chloroform was administered to relieve the sufferings of a dying person. The success of the application was complete, and the patient's last moments tranquil and void of pain.

If you would keep your hands from chapping during the winter, wash them as often as you please, but rub them "bright dry" each time; don't leave a particle of moisture for the cold air to act upon.

Fires in chimneys in France have recently been prevented by placing three frames of wire work one foot above each other, near the base of the chimney; no flame will pass them.

At a female debating society out West, the question was discussed: "Is a man a monkey?" which was decided—"He is, until he shaves his goat off."

An Irishman trying to put out a gas light with his fingers, cried out,— "Och murder! the devil a wick's in it!"

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor to the Secretary of War, (in reply to one from that officer, expressing the regret of the Department that a certain letter addressed by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Gaines, had been published,) was communicated to Congress on the 4th inst. by the President, in compliance with a call for the same. "The brave old soldier, it will be seen, does not 'shrink from the responsibility,' and asks no favors:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, March 3, 1847.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of January 27th enclosing a newspaper slip, and expressing the regret of the Department that the letter copied in that slip, and which was addressed, by myself to Major Gen. Gaines, should have been published.

Although your letter does not convey the direct censure of the Department or of the President, yet, when it is taken in connexion with the revival of a paragraph in the regulations of 1825, touching the publication of private letters concerning operations in the field, I am not permitted to doubt that I have become the subject of Executive disapprobation. To any expression of it, coming with the authority of the President, I am bound by my duty, and by my respect for his high office, patiently to submit; but, lest my silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the grounds and conclusions set forth in your communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself to submit a few remarks in reply. I shall be pardoned for speaking plainly.

In the first place, the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge, and contrary to my wishes. Surely, I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers. The letter was a familiar one, written to an old military friend, with whom I have for many years interchanged opinions on professional subjects. That he should think proper, under any circumstances, to publish it, could not have been foreseen by me.

In the absence of proof that the publication was made with my authority or knowledge, I may be permitted to say that the quotation in your letter of the six hundred and fiftieth paragraph of the superseded regulations of 1825, in which the terms "mischievous" and "disgraceful" are employed to characterize certain letters or reports, conveys, though not openly, a measure of rebuke which, to say the least, is rather harsh, and which many may think not warranted by the premises. Again: I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it which, under the same circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information, touching our past or prospective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities in keeping constantly apprized of our movements.

As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive by the public journals that they are shared by many distinguished statesmen, and also in part by a conspicuous officer of the navy, the publication of whose opinions is not perhaps obstructed by any regulations of his Department. It is difficult, then, to imagine that the diffusion of mine can render any peculiar aid to the enemy, or specially discline him "to enter into negotiations for peace."

In conclusion, I would say that it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself with regard to the Department of War and the Government. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my ability, and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country by carrying out the wishes and instructions of the Executive. But it cannot be concealed that since the capitulation of Monterey the confidence of the Department, and I too much fear of the President, has been gradually withdrawn, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished. The apparent determination of the Department to place me in an attitude antagonistic to the Government has an apt illustration in the well-known fable of *Æsop*. But I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility. While entrusted with the command in this quarter, I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good, looking for my reward to the consciousness of pure motives and the final verdict of impartial history. I am, sir, very respectfully your obt. servt.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding. Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War, Washington.

This letter, it will be observed, was written in March last, and it is very evident that its blunt truths did not suit the "powers that be," as Gen. Taylor was soon left in an inactive position, and his troops in a great measure withdrawn from him.

MEXICO.—The largest slaveholder in the world.

Whig National Convention.

The time and place for the holding of the Whig National Convention having been fixed by the Whigs of Congress, it now remains for all who desire to see a change in the men and measures so injuriously dominant at Washington, to unite cordially and earnestly, in all parts of the country, to promote the great object for which the Convention is designated. There are enough who desire such a change, to effect it—enough for success, if they act in unity, but not enough to be divided.

Individual opinions and preferences, however strongly entertained, cannot but be little so long as they are individual. When men have to act together, to accomplish a result which all seek after, things which are secondary, incidental or instrumental, must be kept subordinate. This is one of the most obvious of the dictates of common sense.

Those who have believed that it would be imprudent to call a National Convention, supposing that the indications of the popular choice were, as would be, so marked and decided as to need no explanation of that kind, may yet fully acquiesce in the call of a Convention, in the confidence that such a body, representing an intelligent constituency throughout the Union, will faithfully embody and declare the general preference of those whom they represent, in the matter of selecting their candidate for the Presidency.

It is probable, too, that whatever doubts may exist, as to the most suitable leader of the Whigs in the approaching contest—doubts which it is the object of the Convention to remove—the development of public sentiment on that point may have sufficiently matured before the assembling of the Convention to relieve the body from all difficulty of hesitation in the premises.

We may all hope that this will be the case; yet, as a condition to such hope, reasonably entertained, it is evident that the sentiments of the people, not the individual wishes of this or that, or the other politician, of any school, must be referred to and mainly regarded. In the meantime nothing could be more to the point than the advice of the National Intelligencer, in reference to the practice of certain Whig presses that most injudiciously labor to exalt the particular candidates they happen, respectively, to prefer, by angry and harsh denunciations of others preferred as candidates by their neighbors of the same party.

The Intelligencer suggests, to these over-zealous gentlemen, that, "if the eagerness and bitterness and ability with which they are scanning the merits and demerits of the several distinguished Whigs who have been named for the Presidency, shall have their due and natural effect, the Whig National Convention may, when it assembles, be placed in the singular predicament of not finding one of these eminent men politically surviving for they will all by that time have been killed off as candidates, by the disparaging recriminations of the presses of their own party."

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a Whig National Convention, the Hon. W. P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, was called to the chair; and the Hon. CASS B. SMITH, of Indiana, was appointed Secretary.

After discussion and due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d February, the meeting convened, pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and the seventh day of June, were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, do recommend to their friends throughout the Union, that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the U. States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned sine die.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Chairman.
CASS B. SMITH, Secretary.

A Legislator sent to Jail.—We mentioned a few days since that a row had taken place in the Louisiana House of Representatives between two of its members, which we learn from the Bulletin has been settled as follows:

"The House took up a report of the committee in relation to a breach of privilege committed by Mr. Ferguson, in striking Mr. Brewer, a member of the House, at the door with his glove. Under all the circumstances of the case, the committee recommend that Louis Lalande-Ferguson be imprisoned in the parish prison for the space of twelve hours, and that the Speaker of the House of Representatives issue a warrant of imprisonment. This resolution was adopted."

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

The letter recently published from Gen. Taylor to the War Department, admirable alike for its dignity of tone and force of expression, contains an allusion which at first sight may not be obvious. The apparent determination of the Department, says Gen. Taylor, "to place me in an attitude antagonistic to the Government, has an apt illustration in the well known fable of Aesop."

The fable referred to, is, no doubt, the following:

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

One hot sultry day, a Wolf and a Lamb happened to come just at the same time to quench their thirst in the stream of a rocky mountain. The Wolf stood upon the higher ground, and the Lamb at some distance below him. However, the Wolf, having no mind to pick a quarrel with the Lamb, asked him what he meant by disturbing the water, and making it so muddy that he could not drink? and at the same time demanded satisfaction. The Lamb, frightened at this threatening charge, told him in a tone as mild as possible, that with humble submission, he could not conceive how that could be, since the water which he drank ran down from the Wolf to him, and therefore could not be disturbed by him.

"But what," said the Wolf, "you are a rascal, and I have been told that you use all language concerning me behind my back, about half a year ago. Upon my word, says the Lamb, the time you mention was before I was born."

The Wolf, finding it to no purpose to argue any longer against truth, fell into a great passion, snarling and foaming at the mouth, as if he had been mad, and drawing near to the Lamb, snarled, "If it were not you, it was your father, and that is the same." So he seized the poor innocent helpless thing, tore it to pieces, and made a meal of it.

The Moral subjoined to this fable goes on to say that "when cruelty and injustice are armed with power, and determined on oppression, the strongest pleas of innocence are preferred in vain, and nothing is more easy than finding pretences to criminate the unsuspecting victims of tyranny."

This is excellently in point. Again, "How many of the degenerate, corrupt and arbitrary governments," exclaims the moralist, "which the civilized world has been disgraced, have exercised their vengeance upon the honest and virtuous, who have dared in bad times to speak the truth?"

Any one who calls to mind the course of the Administration towards Gen. Taylor, from the time when an effort was made to censure the capitulation of Monterey to the present moment, including the withdrawal of his best troops from him and his subsequent exposure to an overwhelming force of the enemy, his long continuance on the line of the Rio Grande, doing garrison duty, in a state of dull inactivity, calling to mind all these and other particulars, any one may see that the occasion which called forth General Taylor's letter of reply and his allusion to Aesop, was one of a series of direct or indirect attempts to put Gen. Taylor in the wrong before his countrymen; to show him at variance with the Government and suffering under its condemnation; and, if possible, to rob him of his well-earned glory and cover him with disgrace.

With a man less cool, less determined, less firm in the consciousness of duty, this insidious policy might have prevailed. It has not prevailed against Gen. Taylor—but on the contrary the persecutions he has suffered from the Government which ought to have sustained and strengthened him against the enemies of the country, have the more endeared him to the people.

With a profound admiration of his great achievements there is mingled a powerful sympathy, which, inspiring indignation against those who have wronged him, fills the heart of the people with a determination to have justice done to the hero who has exalted the national renown so gloriously, and who, under all the adverse visitations to which he was subject, invariably showed himself patient, enduring and calm, as well as courageous and indomitable. —*Balt. Amer.*

A Discriminating People.—When the Philadelphia train of Thursday was detained at Elizabethtown by the collision between it and the Somerville train, a considerable crowd collected around the depot, and it being announced by a passenger who stepped upon the platform that Gen. Quitman was in the train, three hearty cheers were given for that gallant officer.

In succession the names of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor were, upon the call of the same individual, loudly cheered; and then, as a final move, the same person proposed three cheers for the annexation of all Mexico.

No voice answered—not a solitary cheer was given! The proposition for wholesale robbery and forcible annexation, whether its people will it or not, of the whole of Mexico to these U. States, was rebuked by a stern silence, the more startling and significant, as it was spontaneous, impulsive, and the instinctive prompting of the right minded men of all parties whom accident had collected on the spot. —*Courier & Enquirer.*

It is estimated officially that during the year and four months between June 2d, 1846, and November 5, 1847, Great Britain had to import breadstuffs to the enormous amount of thirty-three millions and a half of pounds sterling!—say one hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars &c. It is little wonder that after such a draft upon the resources of the country, there should be embarrassment, prostration, and convulsion.

Some traveller in Iowa has discovered a new species of fish called the *Jaculator*, which catches flies and insects by throwing water from its mouth. It is said that it seldom misses its aim at a distance of five or six feet, bringing down by a single drop.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 7th, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Widmeyer, of Pa. obtained leave to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to communicate an article upon him in the Union, a few days since. He was very severe on the editor of the Union and upon Mr. Buchanan, and intimated that the hostility manifested towards him arose from an unwillingness on his part to attach himself to a particular aspirant for the Presidency. He denied that he had separated himself from the Democratic party by any public or private, and that his course here was in obedience to the known wishes of his constituents.

He charged Mr. Buchanan with having opposed the late war with Great Britain, and with having been instrumental in defeating the election of Mr. Woodward to the United States Senate, from Pennsylvania. He examined Mr. Buchanan's political course, declaring that he had done more to break down the Democratic party than any other man in the United States—that there were not twenty-five Democratic members of the last House who had not been directly or indirectly assailed by him—and that after having, not long ago, than 1837, come, like a mendicant upon his knees, begging for admission into the Democratic ranks.

In the course of Mr. Widmeyer's remarks, Mr. Brogan, of Pa. declared that he had good reason for declaring that Mr. Woodward had opposed the election of Mr. Woodward, and was in expectation of his defeat at the time of being elected to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Widmeyer denied that he had any such expectation, or that he had opposed the election of Mr. Woodward, who was his personal and political friend—had even been his friend—had grown up at his side, and read law in his office. The friends of Mr. Woodward believed that he had been defeated through the influence of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa. when Mr. Widmeyer had concluded, by permission of the House replied. He defended Mr. Buchanan, denied that he had opposed the war with Great Britain. There was no man in Pennsylvania who was more popular than James Buchanan—no one enjoyed a higher reputation. His friends from Pennsylvania, (for so he would call him, though he had now said much to forfeit his respect,) was only one among the whole Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania who entertained such sentiments; and in their expression here was much safer than he would have been in Pennsylvania.

Singular Marriage.—A remarkable affair lately happened in New York, and which is narrated as follows:—A gentleman residing in a Southern State, was a regular correspondent of a certain periodical in New York, which periodical was chiefly edited by the daughter of the proprietor. In process of time the gentleman and lady alluded to became pretty well acquainted with each other, and corresponded in a friendly manner.

The former, to make a long story short, fell in love with the as yet unseen lady, and offered her his hand in marriage.

After mature deliberation, the lady was accepted. His next step was to visit New York, where he kept himself out of the way of his intended wife, though both parties were making arrangements for their union. The day was fixed, also the hour, and the friends of the lady were assembled in her father's mansion, and she was ready to become a bride.

At this stage of the proceedings a gentleman made his appearance, heralded by his card. He was recognized as the future son-in-law and husband, and was warmly welcomed by all present, the lady in the meantime standing among her friends completely veiled.

The ceremony now stepped forward, and the marriage ceremony was performed; then it was that the husband first fixed his eyes upon the eyes and countenance of his wife.

A Hard Case.—Mr. Zebulon Paine, who was convicted in November, 1846, of having procured the burning of a barn, and sent to the Massachusetts State Prison for eight years, has been pardoned by the Governor, after serving fourteen months of his term, and has returned to his family—his complete innocence having been established by the confession of a boy of fifteen years, by whose false testimony Mr. P. was convicted.

What recompense can society make to Zebulon Paine?

A very destructive fire occurred in Toronto, Canada, on Tuesday week, which destroyed one entire block in the heart of the city. Before the flames could be subdued, twenty-three houses were consumed, and among them seven taverns. The loss is immense, and the distress occasioned almost beyond description. Many have been rendered homeless by this disaster and lost their all. Several persons are said to have perished in the ruins.

The Iowa Legislature, after quite a boisterous session, encountering much difficulty and wrangling, has been compelled to adjourn sine die, without being able to elect either United States Senators or Judges of the Courts. Thus it will require another session before any choice of these high officers can be made.

Hon. Albert Gallatin.—This gentleman has published another paper on the subject of the war, designed to show its expense, and the unprofitableness thereof, in view of any benefits to be derived.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, February 14, 1848.

An interesting letter from Gen. Taylor will be found on our first page.

Lieutenant Colonel.

The Brigade Inspector has ordered an election to be held on the 22d inst. for Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment. We are requested to state, that Jacob A. Von Schwan, of Gettysburg, will be a candidate for the office.

The investigation in the case of Judge Twiss is still proceeding before a committee of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. Nearly all the members of our bar and officers of the County are in attendance as witnesses in the case. A large number are also in attendance from York. Numerous signed petitions have been presented to the Legislature, we understand, favorable to the Judge.

Election of Judges.

On Monday last, a resolution passed the Senate of this State, 18 to 11, to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Judges by the People. This is rather a radical for our notions—and we hope the House will put its veto upon the resolution.

The Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives, have reported a Free Banking bill, something similar to that in New York. By this law, any person or association, with a capital of not less than \$50,000, can commence Banking operations, by depositing State or U. S. Stocks to that amount, with the Treasurer of the State. We are not sufficiently conversant with the system of Banking, to give an opinion as to its merits.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of this State, by Mr. Sanderson, to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, whenever the Court and Jury before whom the criminal is tried, recommend it. We hope it may be passed.

Money at Interest.

Author General Priviance has given a written opinion, to the effect that moneys at interest are not taxable for Borough, Road, or School purposes. In many of the Townships and Boroughs they have heretofore been taxed for such purposes.

The name of Col. Belknap is substituted for that of Col. Butler as one of the Court of Inquiry to try Gen. Scott, Pillow and Duncan; and Puebla is to be the place instead of Perote.

There is to be a Grand National Meeting of the Whigs of the Union, at Philadelphia, on the day after the meeting of the National Convention—which it will be observed in another column is to assemble on the 7th of June.

The War Debt—More Taxes for Pennsylvania!

The February number of that excellent Whig periodical, the American Review, contains a very instructive article on the subject of the national finances, and the war debt. We have felt all the pride that Americans may feel in the achievements of our armies in Mexico, and have wished that the brave men who have done themselves so much honor, could have been better paid for their patriotic sacrifices. Gen. Cass receives eight dollars a day for making war speeches in Congress, while the poor soldier who does the fighting, receives for his services little more than eight dollars a month! We would reverse this order of things; and give to the soldier the daily pay of eight dollars, and the talking heroes in Congress we should consider amply compensated for their services if they received no more than their victuals and clothes.

War cannot be carried on without money; money is its sinew; and the more expensive the amusement is made, the less nations will indulge in it. We therefore think, if those gentlemen in Congress whose voices are still for war, were cut down to their victuals and clothes, and every soldier's pay raised as high as Congressional wages now are, that Gen. Cass' ten regiment bill would stand but a poor chance, and the happiness and glory of the nation would be greatly advanced.

The writer in the Review, on the subject of the War Debt, produces the following results, from data furnished by the messages of Mr. Polk, and the Treasury reports:

Amount added to the public debt:

1st Dec. 1846, \$27,871,559

Loan of 5th Jan. 1847, 23,000,000

Loan asked for, for the present year, ending June 30, 1848, 18,000,000

Loan asked for, for year ending June 30, 1849, 20,000,000

\$89,871,559

This is not the whole cost of the war, but it is only the amount of the national debt, most of which has been actually incurred, and the whole of which will be incurred, by the continuation of the war! Eighty-nine millions eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars of a national debt!

The entire cost of the war, if it should be ended during the present session of Congress, will not fall short of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. When we add to this the pensions which must be granted, and the thousands of other claims upon the Government arising from the war, the good people of the U. States will have a pretty round sum to pay for electing a fourth rate Tennessee lawyer to the Presidency. "Old Hickory" paid off the National debt, and "Young Hickory" renews it. Now let us see how this is to operate upon the citizens of Pennsylvania.

We have seen that the amount of the public debt incurred and recommended by Mr. Polk and his political friends at Washington is nearly ninety millions of dollars. But is it a tale paid?

It cannot be done by the ordinary revenues of the Government; for when the debt is fairly saddled upon us, it will require more than our present revenue to pay the ordinary expenses, increased as they will be by pensions and other just claims. The interest of the debt must be provided for in some way—but how is it to be done? By a war tax on tea and coffee? This has already been recommended by Mr. Polk, and the Locofocos in Congress. But we are much mistaken if the people of this country will submit to a tax upon tea, imposed by Mr. Polk and his friends, with any better grace than their fathers did to the same kind of a tax imposed by George the Third. We tell our readers that direct taxation will be the project, as soon as the Locofocos can secure a majority in Congress. The whole number of representatives in Congress is 228, of which Pennsylvania has 24, which is equal to the one-ninth and fifty-hundredths; the one-ninth and fifty-hundredths of the war debt is the proportion, therefore, that will fall upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, and that amounts to nine millions four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which they are to pay, besides their own State debt of forty millions five hundred thousand dollars. This is piling up the millions pretty fast upon our tax-ridden people, and yet the voices of Mr. Polk and of Mr. Cass, and of every Locofoco office hunter in the country, are "still for war!" Well, why need Mr. Polk or Gen. Cass trouble their heads about taxes? One receives a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and has neither rent nor tax to pay out of it, and the other expects to receive it pretty soon, and possess himself of the same quarters! Why then should they not attempt to strengthen their power by raising new regiments, multiplying office holders, increasing expenses and fingering more money? —*Balt. News.*

Another Arrival from Europe.
Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 23d of January.

On the 21st there was a little firmer feeling, and the decline seemed to be checked. U. S. flour was 27s. and 28s. per barrel; Corn 30s. and 33s. for quarter of 480 lbs.; Wheat 7s 9d and 8s. 0d.

Gov. Shunk has been seriously ill; but we learn from Harrisburg that an improvement had taken place in his health.

State Loan.

On Tuesday last, a bill passed both Houses of our Legislature, authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a temporary loan of \$180,000, \$100,000 of which are for repairs on the public works; and \$80,000 for the payment of the interest on the State debt—there being a deficit in the Treasury to this amount.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily News says that the Supreme Court, thronged on Tuesday to hear Mr. Clay. He did not speak, however, on that day—but would shortly, as the case in which he is concerned, is before the Court. The writer remarks, "I believe Mr. Clay is to speak to-morrow."

course there will be no such thing as getting near the Court for a title of those who will seek entrance. Never had any man such a powerful control over popular enthusiasm, and never did man deserve it better. The Locofocos look on with astonishment, and call this man worship. Even so, it is not Polk worship. Thank God, it is man worship. Yes, the Whigs can boldly stand up and say to all the world—mid gloom and gladness—joy and sadness—this is a MAN!

P. S. Mr. Clay spoke on Friday before the Supreme Court, and the Court room was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were unable to get in. Mr. Clay looked remarkably well, his voice admirable, and the audience listened with breathless attention. The National Intelligencer says—"those who did get into the room, were rewarded for the crush they had to undergo to get there."

The Locofoco papers are still crying aloud for a vigorous prosecution of the war. We wish they would tell us what they mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war under existing circumstances. We have serious difficulty in understanding how our troops can prosecute a war vigorously when all armed opposition to them has ceased, and they can find nobody to fight—when they meet with no more resistance in marching to and fro than a sword encounters in passing through the air. They cannot under existing circumstances fight vigorously, though to be sure, they can manceuvre vigorously—that is, they can march at the rate of six miles an hour over every plain and through every chaparral in Mexico, and then hurry back again at an increased speed; and they can scramble with tremendous energy up every hill and mountain in all that country, and then precipitate themselves down again like an avalanche.

If this is what the Locofocos mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war, a campaign, conducted upon their plan, will be a vastly interesting one. Our Government will be at no expense for powder and ball; though, to be sure, the consumption of shoe leather will be tremendous. We suppose that most of the present officers of the army will be recalled and some of Mr. Polk's leg-treasurers appointed in their place, as better adapted to the new plan of a vigorous prosecution of the war. —*Lot. Jour.*

There never was more truth and humor put into a brief compass than in the following pithy extract from the recent speech of Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in the U. S. House of Representatives. He describes Polkism with the faithfulness of a daguerreotype.

"But, this Administration goes by the rule of contrary—their theories and their measures are always at war. When they preach economy, I look out for extravagance; when they flatter the people as the true sovereigns of the land, then comes a veto; when they cry peace, then look out for war; when they say democracy, look out for aristocracy;—when they denounce paper money, look out for treasury notes; when they say 64-40 or fight, look for 'stink out' and 49; when they say no conquest, look out for all of Mexico."

It is said that no speech yet delivered in Congress has been so largely subscribed for as Mr. Stewart's—50,000 copies having been already sent out. The Whigs of Pennsylvania are proud of "Tariff Andy" Stewart.

The origin of St. Valentine's day is a little uncertain, but the most rational account we have seen, and probably the most correct one, is given by an English author, (Mr. Doane,) who explains it as follows:—

"St. Valentine was a priest of Rome—it was the custom in that ancient city to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Juno. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were deposited in a vase, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian Church, who, by every means, endeavored to eradicate the vestiges of Pagan superstition, substituted in the present instance the names of particular Saints instead of those of the women, and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they chose St. Valentine's day for celebrating the feast, and accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremony was preserved; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes, it is also recorded that on St. Valentine's day each bird of the air chooses its mate."

There have been on the part of the Government, over-estimates and under estimates; the former have applied to the expected income of the Treasury from customs and public lands; the latter to the expenditures which the demands of the war and of the public service would require. "For the over-estimates," says Mr. Vinton, "the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible, and for the still more serious under-estimates the Secretary of War is accountable."

He would not charge either of those officers with having purposely prepared and presented to Congress erroneous estimates; but he must say that the war estimates are so wide of the mark as to raise suspicions of their good faith.

Whatever might have been the basis of the estimates at the beginning of the war, when there was no experience at hand to serve as a standard of judgment and calculation, there seems really no good excuse for the errors of the budget submitted to the present Congress. With the deficiency of former estimates full in view, the sum of sixteen millions being required to make the deficiency, and actually called for as a special loan for that purpose, it is strange indeed that the Secretary of the Treasury should go on and predicate his financial system for the future upon pretty much the same sort of data as the experience of the past year had proved to be utterly untenable.

At the rate of expenditure now going on, the continuance of the war another year must be a serious thing in a financial point of view, and it is an important service which the Chairman of the fiscal committee of the House is rendering when he makes known the real state of the public finances. It we accumulate a large national debt, it is proper that the fact should be known at every stage of the process. —*Balt. Amer.*

VALUABLE TAN YARD PROPERTY AND LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

On Monday the 7th of February next.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,
WILL be exposed to Public Sale the following Real Estate, situate in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., viz:—

A VALUABLE
TAN YARD
to which is attached all the necessary Vats, Pools, Bark Sheds, Tan Shops, Bark Mill, and Leather Roller. Also a

Log Dwelling-house,
and good **STABLE**, together with about

ONE ACRE OF GROUND.

There is running water through the premises, and the facilities for supplies of Bark are equal to those of any other in the country, and superior to most of them.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place will be sold,
**NINE ACRES OF
LIMESTONE LAND**,

adjoining the above, and divided into lots of from one to two Acres each—all of which are now in grass.

The attention of farmers and others wishing to burn Lime is directed to these lots, as they will yield large quantities of Lime to the burner. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown them by the subscriber.

Terms will be made easy, and the Property will positively be sold.

J. D. PAXTON, Jr.
Fairfield, Pa., Jan. 24.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 22d day of February next**, viz:—

The first and final account of Silas M. Horner, Administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.

The first account of George Zollinger, Administrator with the will annexed of John Myers, deceased.

The first account of Jacob Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased.

The account of John Shull and David Shull, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

The account of Henry Emlet, Administrator of the estate of John Emlet, deceased.

The first and final account of Emanuel Brough, Administrator of the estate of John Brough, deceased.

The first and final account of Michael Hoffman, Jun., Administrator of the estate of Michael Hoffman, deceased.

The first account of Fleming Gilliland one of the Administrators of the estate of William Gilliland, deceased.

The first account of Jacob Parr, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Plunkert, deceased.

The first account of Daniel Bare and Andrew M. Deardorff, Administrators of the estate of Peter Hoover, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 24, 1848.

MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for services, &c., rendered in the Militia service within the bounds of the 2d Brigade 5th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified to present their claims to the following persons, who will receive them for me:—

Col. John H. McClellan,
Col. Joseph Slagle,
Maj. James H. Fickes,
Col. Samuel N. Bailey,
Maj. John Klugh,
Col. John Rankin.

A prompt compliance with this notice is requested.

JOHN SCOTT,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.
Jan. 24.

Music Books, &c.

FOR sale at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ: The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; the Boston Glee Book; Carmina Sacra, comprising the most popular Psalm and Hymn Tunes in general use, &c.; the Young Ladies Choir—a collection of Sacred Music; the Psalter; Hiecock and Fleming's Evangelical Music; the Church Harmony, containing a selection of Psalms and Hymn Tunes, by Henry Smith; Ackerman's New Music Portfolio.—Its advantages are: It keeps the Music clean and always in its place. Sheets can be easily taken out or inserted at pleasure. Inside Sheets, or one page pieces, can be put in as easy as double pieces. If new Music be put in, it will last as long as if bound; so that any Lady can bind her own Music; and what is of some importance, and what every performer on the Piano will appreciate, the Music will lie open on the instrument much better than when bound.
Jan. 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Kime, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN KIME, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DANIEL NEWMAN, Adm'r.
Dec. 27.

CHEAP STOVES.

ON hand, and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of STOVES, all sizes, which will be sold very cheap. Call and see.
GEO. ARNOLD.
Sept. 20.

Jewelry, Watch Goods,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c., &c., can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.
July 19.

THE LAST CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

MY Stock of Goods must be disposed of before the first day of March, consequently all persons who want the greatest bargains that have ever been offered, must avail themselves of the present opportunity prior to that time, or they will lose the chance for Cheap Goods. My Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.—no old stock.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A very superior spring seat **SOFA**, Bird-eye maple Tables and Chairs, other Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus; a large Safe, and a variety of Bird Cages, together with Looking Glasses, Stoves, &c. &c.

Tavern keepers will find a great bargain in a half barrel of WINE which I have in cellar, also in a few barrels of MOLLASSES, and other things too numerous to mention.

To all I say, call soon, before the chance is gone.

E. H. DOWDRA.
Gettysburg, Jan. 31.

Do you want to save 50 per cent.?

If so, call and examine the fresh supply of CLOTHING, just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, embracing every article of the latest style, such as

English Coats, Frocks, Sacks, and Over Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Caps, Stocks, &c. &c.

In fact, every thing that belongs to the clothing of both man and boy.

Persons who have purchased Clothing this fall, must be, by this time, convinced that the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING can be obtained at the One-Price, and Cash, Clothing and Variety Store, (opposite the Bank,) of

MARCUS SAMSON.
Jan. 10.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,
R. G. MC CREARY.
June 21.

W. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James McCosh.

Nov. 1.

THOMAS MC CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McClellan's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS,

TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

DRUGGISTS PRESSES,

EAGLE GLASS PAPER,

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS,

HOISTING MACHINES,

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

61 South Second-st., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER,

MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warerooms, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4.

FANCY ARTICLES, Cologne, Soaps, Hair

Oils, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powders, &c. &c. for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.
Dec. 13.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE, IN YORK, PA.

J. & E. A. HANTZ,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment, on the corner of West Main Street and the Railroad, half a square from the Wooden Bridge, in the Borough of York, where they have just received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as Tin and Sheet Iron, Nails, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Plane Bits, IRON and STEEL, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Chisels of all descriptions, Raps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Novels and Forks, a general assortment of

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives, in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. ALSO, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS and DYE-STUFFS, and a full and general assortment of

GROCERIES AND FISH,

all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction.

Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

JACOB HANTZ,
HENRY A. HANTZ.

York, Jan. 3.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success.

But mightier victories than these have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street.

For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons lie sure to please.

His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspensers, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.
Nov. 8.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry

At the "Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store," No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry, Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18 carat cases and Gold Dial, \$40 00

Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20 00

Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 Jewels, 18 00

Silver Lepine Watches, Jewelled, 12 00

Quartz Watches, 8 00

Imitation Quartz Watches, 5 00

Gold Spectacles, 7 00

Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 50

Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3 50

Gold Pens with Silver Pencil & Holder, 1 25

Ladies Gold Pencils, 1 75

Silver Tea Spoons, from \$1.50 per set to 6 00

Gold Finger-Rings, from 75 cents to 50 00

Watch Glasses:—Plain 12 1/2 cts; patent 18 1/2 cts; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Levers and Quarters lower than the above prices. Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Cases, the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoise, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Cameos, and Enameled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.—Also Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one

O. CONRAD,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Manufacturers of Silver-ware & Importers of Watches.

No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full Jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

Blacksmithing,

In all its branches, will be attended to by a good workman, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

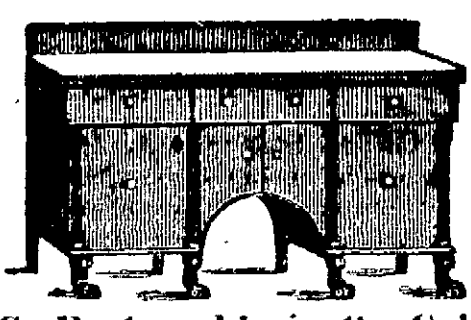
THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22

GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS,

(best quality.) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fan-y Note Paper, Envelopes, Mottos, Wafers, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.
Dec. 13.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!



Co-Partnership in the Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Caudle-stands.

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

REMOVAL.

ISAIAH J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Brill, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Illness of Hon. Henry Nes.

We regret to learn, that a telegraphic despatch was forwarded on Thursday from Washington to the family of Dr. Nes at York, with the information that he was lying dangerously ill.

Good.

The following petition was presented in the House of Representatives of this State on Friday last, by a member from York:

"We the undersigned citizens of York county, being convinced from the present peace and quietness of our town, of the uselessness of all lawyers as a body, do pray for the passage of a law, to keep our lawyers in Harrisburg, where they now are, and we will ever pray, &c."

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

The new steamer James Barbour, was run into by the Paul Jones on the Ohio river, near Troy, (Ind.) on the 3d inst., and immediately sunk. It is thought that eight persons were lost. Two ladies and a child, and the second clerk of the boat, are known to be drowned.

The Hon. W. T. Colquhoun, U. S. Senator from Georgia, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

The Ten Regiment bill is still under discussion in the Senate of the U. States.

FROM THE ARMY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

On Monday last, the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a party of guerillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day, the commander-in-chief informed all the officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets, showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city.

During the night, Lieut. Baker, of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrol, came in sight of two cars near the Plaza del Torro, in the southeastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, which he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizens' dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you, of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptitude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud.

MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jarauta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but fled in great confusion. Jarauta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody; from which it is inferred that the reverend scoundrel was killed.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured Gen. Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arista, at the hacienda of the former, Tepicaco, on the 1st inst. Colonel Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jarauta and Rea at the time. These escaped him a few hours only. Gen. Valencia and Col. Arista were released on parole.

Colonels Torrejon, Minon and Gaund were shortly afterwards captured at Amazuca, near Puebla, by Dominguez, Captain of the Mexican spy company in the service of the U. States.

Gen. Cadwallader's command, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th, and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. for Toluca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts, without molestation.

On the 4th inst. Major Tallafero arrived in Mexico from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry, and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment laid upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the ultimatum offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for \$30,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the U. States.

We regret to learn that the four regiments which accompanied Gen. Butler to Mexico, are suffering much from sickness.

No Peace Yet.

On Friday the President sent in a Message to the House of Representatives, declaring that no propositions for peace have been received from Mexico, except those that have had the previous dissent of Congress.

The first section of the bill to abolish punishment of death, was negative in the Senate of this State, on Friday last, 11 to 16.

The Hon. A. G. Marchand, formerly a member of Congress from Westmoreland county, died in Greensburg, on the 5th inst.

Mr. Buchanan.—The friends of this gentleman in the Legislature, comprising, it is said, a large majority of the Locofoco members, have had a meeting, and formally presented him as the candidate of their choice for the Presidency. Mr. Speaker Packer presided, and Mr. Brawley, the Senator from Crawford, reported an address.

Exclusive Assemblies.—Major Noah, in his Sunday Times and Messenger, says that the only real exclusive assemblies in New York, are our aristocratic churches. "When we pass by them on Sunday, and see the liveried servants waiting outside, while their masters and mistresses are worshipping within, we think that possibly the thing may be reversed in the next world, when the masters may have to stand outside."

Tempest in a Tea Pot.—Mr. Wilmot has been delivering himself of a violent philippic in Congress, aimed more particularly at Mr. Ritchie, of the Union, and Mr. Buchanan. The organ has read him out of the party, on the head of it, but he won't stay read out. It is an amusing controversy.

Snow Storm East.—While we have had nothing here but mere indications of a snow storm, at the North and East, they have had the genuine substance—in old fashioned style. At Boston and neighboring towns, hundreds of fruit trees were broken down by the accumulation of snow on the branches. In that city, on Saturday week, the streets were almost impassable, while avalanches of snow from the house-tops were encountered at every corner.

A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature which authorizes the clerks of counties to subscribe and preserve in a bound form, all the newspapers. No better general or local history can be found than the newspapers, and in future years, as matters of reference, they will be invaluable.

A Winter Thunder Storm.—The Norfolk papers state that a remarkable meteorological phenomenon occurred there on last Friday week. The stars shone out brightly, dimmed occasionally by a few filmy clouds, till half past 8, when a small black cloud rose, and slowly spread over the northern heavens, from which proceeded the elements of such a storm as is usual on a summer's afternoon, that continued till near midnight. The flashes of lightning were remarkably vivid, accompanied by heavy peals of rolling thunder, flaws of wind and showers of rain. In the morning there was a clear sky, a stiff northwestern, and the sun rose in all its splendor. The Norfolk Courier says a noise like the booming of a distant cannon, was heard at intervals, and in the belief of many, accompanied by a tremulous motion of surrounding objects, like that of an earthquake.

Bachelors.—A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, to levy an annual tax of \$7 on every bachelor between the ages of 25 and 56. The following is this singular provision: "Sec. 3. Every unmarried white male, unconvicted of any crime, of good health and fair physical proportions, and who is between the ages of 25 and 56 years, shall be deemed an old bachelor."

Widowers, of over two years standing, come under its provisions also. Right all round. (?) A bill was introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives, on Saturday last, and referred to a select committee, "to levy a specific tax on old bachelors over thirty years of age, the proceeds to be applied to the support of indigent widows and orphans."

A soldier who had lost his arm at Churobusco, being recently congratulated by the President on the glory he had won for himself, replied that he would readily exchange the glory for his arm.

Enormous.—Eighty thousand cords of wood are consumed per annum on the different Railroad lines between Albany and Buffalo.

Three things which never become rusty—money of the benevolent, the shoes of a butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

Ladies, we pledge our honor, we didn't say that.

MARRIED.

On the 5th ult by the Rev. Mr. Seidler, Mr. Oliver Seely, to Miss Ann Eliza Wolf—both of this county.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, Mrs. MARY KATHARINE SUMMER, daughter of Wm Steinhilber, Esq., deceased, of Shenandoah county, Va., and wife of Rev. S. S. Schumacher, D. D., of this borough, aged 49 years and 5 days. The loss of this estimable lady will be most sensibly felt by her large and interesting family, and her friends. Her death was a most triumphant one.

On the 2d inst. in East Berlin, Mrs. HANNA SPANGLER, aged 61 years 9 months and 27 days.

On Tuesday last, CHARLES HANRY, son of Ferdinand E. and Rebecca Vandersloot, of this place, aged 1 year 9 months and 7 days.

On the 20th of August last, in Rush county, Indiana, Miss JANE HULICK, wife of Henry Hulick, formerly of this county, aged 16 years.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 30 to 5 60
Wheat,	1 20 to 1 22
Rye,	73 to 75
Corn,	50 to 51
Oats,	38 to 42
Beef Cattle,	4 00 to 6 75
Hogs,	5 50 to 6 25

THE annual Address before the "Bible Society of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary," will be delivered in Christ's Church, on Thursday evening the 17th inst. by the Rev. J. Few Saura, of Winchester, Va. The friends of the Bible cause and the public generally are invited to attend.

J. K. PLITT, A. ESSICK, W. M. BAUM, A. W. LILLY, Comm.

Feb. 14.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES, Reading township, Feb. 14.

THE LAST CHANCE!

On Saturday the 19th of February,

THE subscriber will make HIS LAST SALE. Persons, therefore, who want Bargains, will get them, if they attend the PUBLIC AUCTION on that day.

It is well known that my stock of Goods is entirely new, and of the best quality; and as I must close my business before the 1st of March, the sale will be peremptory.

In addition to STORE GOODS, I will sell HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, STOVES, &c. To all, then, I say—attend my sale on the day mentioned above, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

E. H. DOWDRA, Gettysburg, Feb. 14.

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, or

For RENT, from the 1st of April next,

That two-story Brick House

on Railroad street, now occupied by

Mr. Boyer. Attached to it are a

Stable and never-failing well of water. For

terms apply to S. H. BUEHLER, if

Feb. 14.

FARM AND MILL FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT,

HIS FARM,

SITUATE in Menallen township, Adams

county, on Possum creek, 3 miles east of

Bendersville, containing about

90 Acres, of Limestone Land.

The Improvements are a large

two-story Frame HOUSE

BANK BARN, &c. and a

LARGE THREE-STORY

MERCHANT MILL,

with four run of Stones, and a SAW

MILL, doing a first rate business.

The subscriber prefers renting the Farm and

Mill together.

HENRY DOTTARO, 3t

Feb. 11.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the

residence of the subscriber, in Hamilton

township, Adams county,

On Wednesday and Thursday the 1st

and 2d days of March next,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

5 WORK HORSES,

2 Blooded Horse Colts, rising three years old,

MILCH COWS, which will be fresh in the

Spring. HOGS, all good stock, 25 or 30 tons of

JAY, 400 bushels of CORN, 3 Wagons, broad-

wheel, Plantation and one-horse Cart and

Harness, Horse gears, Thrashing Machine and

Winnowing-mill, one horse Sleigh, one Horse-rake,

one Roller, Hay and Wood Ladders, Ploughs,

Harrows, double and single Forked Ploughs,

Grain cradle, Grindstone, Corn fork, a pair of

Nuts for grinding apples, a good article, a number

of Hogsheads, which would make good

meat vessels, Cider Barrels, a few Barrels of

Vinegar, 9 Hives of Bees and Boxes, Weaver's

Loom and Tacklings, a lot of Carpenter's Tools,

Bedsteads, Carpeting, an eight day Clock, with

mahogany case, 1 Dressing Bureau, do, 1 case

of Drawers, do, 1 Dining Table, do, 1 Desk and

Book-case, with a number of good BOOKS, Tables,

Chairs, Chests, Stoves, a Cook-stove with

apparatus, 3 Corner Cupboards, with

a thousand articles I can't name.

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock of

each day, when attendance will be given and

terms made known by

WM. WILSON, 1t

Feb. 14.

N. B.—As I have rented my Farm, and about

to break up house-keeping, every thing will be

sold without reserve. The out-door property

will be sold the first day.

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female

Seminary, incorporated by the Legisla-

ture, have re-opened the Institution, under the

care of Miss M. CAMPBELL as instructress. A

few pupils will be received, in addition to those

now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees,

who are Rev. S. S. Schumacher, D. D., Rev. J. B.

C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M.

Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. H.

Horne, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClean,

and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of

all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale

at the lowest prices, at the Book and Stationery

Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 13.

Leap Year.—Valentines.

KELLER KURTZ has now received and opened his unrivalled assortment of SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES, which, for elegance of design, beauty of finish, splendor and chasteness, are unequalled, some of which are on the most magnificent paper, perforated, enclosed and embossed. Cupid says: Union alone is wealth, success and love. Long may the prove it on that fateful day Which owns St. Valentine's resistless sway: And long may KELLER KURTZ's glittering store, Show crowds of beauties thronging 'round his door.

Long may each blushing maid and sighing swain Seek KURTZ's aid, nor blush nor sigh in vain. Long may he gently point the flowery way Which leads to bliss on that eventful day. And long may he behold his precepts prove, That union only is the seal of love.

I respectfully invite the public to call and examine the large supply now opened that they may see with what taste I have prepared this unsurpassed assortment for brilliancy, quality and cheapness.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller & Stationer.

Feb. 14.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Amount returned to Register, \$170 79

Deduct 5 per ct. for use of Register, \$ 84

Amount paid over to Commonwealth, 162 25

January 21st, 1848.—I, the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, under the provision of the 10th Sect. of the Act of 20th April, 1846, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the amount of Collateral Inheritance Taxes passing through the hands of Robert Cobean, Register of Adams county, during the year commencing with Oct. 1st, 1846, to 30th day of September, 1847.

E. W. STAHLER, 4t

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises.

On Saturday the 19th of February next,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

in HUNTERSTOWN, Adams county. There is a good Orchard and a Spring of water, and a good STABLE, partly new. A good title will be given.

Terms made known on day of sale by JESSE SIEB.

Jan. 31.

FOR RENT,

That commodious & well known

property,

LONG OCCUPIED AS A

TAVERN STAND,

and now in the tenancy of Wm. Gillespie, situate in West York street, Gettysburg.

Said property will be rented for one or more years from the 1st of April next, on accommodating terms. Also,

TWO SHOPS,

adjoining the above, well adapted for any kind of business. Apply to the owner, Z. Herbert, Esq., in Millersburg, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

DANIEL M. SMYER, Agent. 1f

UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES,

AND

Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY.

The only one in the United States.

NO. 104 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed

that I continue to Manufacture all the

above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding

the great opposition of parties opposed to the

introduction of expensive improvements. My

assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

Wm. H. Richardson,

Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALK-

ING CANE UMBRELLA,

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.

No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 7.

Attention is requested to the celebrated

WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful

article, combining all the advantages of a

CANE and UMBRELLA.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,

and as it is his intention to devote himself

entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all

its

NEW HARDWARE

AND GROCERY STORE

IN YORK PA.

JACOB HANTZ

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment on the corner of West Main Street and the Railroad, half a square from the Wooden Bridge, in the Borough of York, where they have just received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as Fire and Sheet-Iron, Nails, Mill and Crosscut Saws, Plane-bits, IRON and STEEL, Hooks, Hinges and Screws, Chisels of all descriptions, Knives and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shovels and Forks, a general assortment of

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Table Cutlery and Pocket-Knives, in short every article belonging to that branch of business. Also, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS and PRESERVES, and a full and general assortment of

GROCERIES AND FISH.

all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction. Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

JACOB HANTZ, HENRY A HANTZ.

York, Jan. 3.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

AND OUR VICTORIES.

Have talked about has been you know, the famous battle in Mexico; and none dare dispute, but must confess, to the glory of our arms success.

But mightier victories than these have long been made with greater ease; victories triumphant and complete, such as Mexico, Samson's, in York street.

For Clothing, Cheap there is none dandy. To rival him in quantity; in style and make and fit and ease. His patrons he is sure to please.

His stock is great his prices small. Who would buy cheap and better call. Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? It is, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

neatly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FOR BOYS and MEN'S wear, ever resorted in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superior Tweed Coats; Cassimeres, plain and fancy; Cassimeres, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassimeres; Silk, Satin, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Plain and fancy; VESTS, Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Spunges, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish-shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One-Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Birthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA and YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred. Groceries of Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred. Cattle, 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred. All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates. Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 355 Market street. A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 30.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salvander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by Fire or Burglars, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES, EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rain, mineral, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Waterworks, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

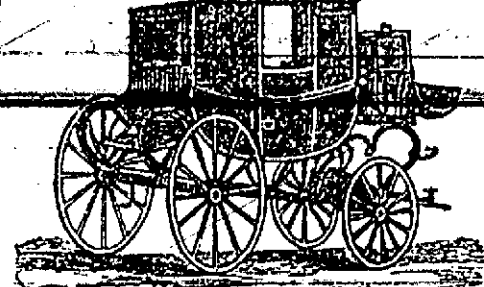
Oct. 4.

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors,

respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves. LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

No. 40 HAY.

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the fourth street of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices. M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Beam, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron, Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 to 10 lbs. and upwards. Holes and Blue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Size Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best steels of Sweden, Iron, Cast and Sheet Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made. EARPS & BRINK, Iron and Steel Merchants.

117 North Water St., & 36 North Del. Avenue Philadelphia, July 26.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION.

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of the State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges, and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effective in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE.

Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirit, Sensitiveness, Drowsiness, Fatigues, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM.

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12 1/2 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

REWARD OF IMPOSITION.

Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Henrytown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickle, Mumsburg; J. F. Lower, Ardentville; John Wright, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidelberg; Dr. Stewar, P. A. & S. Small, Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties (Edwardsburg).

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance. JAMES COOPER, R. G. M'CREARY.

June 21.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage. D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly of all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, April 5.

W. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store. Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

At the "Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store," No. 98 N. Second street, corner of Quarry. Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18

carat cases and Gold Dial, \$10 00 Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20 00 Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels, 18 00 Silver Lepine Watches, Jewelled, 12 00 Quaintier Watches, 8 00 Imitation Quaintier Watches, 5 00 Gold Spectacles, 1 50 Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 50

Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3 50 Gold Pens with Silver Penholder, 1 25 Ladies Gold Pencils, 4 00 Silver Tea Spoons, from \$4.50 per set to 6 00 Gold Finger-Rings, from 37 1/2 cents to 80 00 Watch Glasses, Plain 12 1/2 cts; Patent 18 1/2 Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Levers and Quaintiers lower than the above prices. Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup-Ladles, Sugar-Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Trimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Clasp, the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Diamonds, and Enamelled; Earrings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail. Also, Mattina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Manufacturer of Silver-ware and Importer of Watches. No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry. N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full Jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured. Tousey's Universal Ointment. Is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic), stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c. &c., on their animals. Piles Cured!—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it. Scald Head Cured—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails. Salt Rheum Cured—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail. Chapped Hands can be Cured—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chapped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them—Try it. It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.

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OFFICE in the South east corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store. Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1847.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz.: From the fourth day of January, A. D. 1847, to the third day of January, A. D. 1848—both days inclusive:

DAVID M'CREARY, ESQ., TREASURER, AND COMMISSIONERS,

In Account with the County of Adams, as follows, to wit:

D.R.	DOLLS. CTS.	C.R.	DOLLS. CTS.
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	889 94 1/2	By Auditing Public Accounts,	880 00
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in the hands of Collectors,	4106 81	E. W. Stable, public office,	13 75
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1847, viz.:		Treasurer of Poorhouse,	4700 00
Borough of Gettysburg,	5701 09	Fox and Wild Cat Scalps,	21 71
Do. Quit Rents,	607 55	John M'Ginly, in trust for Commissioners appointed by the Court, Pay	10 30
Comberland Township,	265 82	Grand Jury and Tip Staves' Pay, 1847,	282 49
Germany,	249 03	Tax refunded,	14 92
Berwick,	519 26	Officers of Spring Elections, Pay,	288 55
Huntington,	342 04	Court Crier's Pay,	53 30
Lattimore,	391 98	Sheriff Bills, Court Costs,	130 33
Liberty,	327 14	General Jury, and Tip Staves' Pay,	556 83
Hamilton,	568 21	Counsel Fees to Commissioners,	40 00
Menallen,	608 88	J. Clapsaddle, part pay on Rock Creek Bridge,	600 00
Straban,	627 80	Assessors' Pay,	639 60
Franklin,	590 84	Expenses of holding Appeals through the County,	72 50
Conowago,	463 29	Justices and Constables' Fees for committing vagrants,	50 16
Tyrone,	308 00	Wood for Public Buildings,	134 68
Mountjoy,	388 20	P. Cunningham, Commissioner's Pay,	178 50
Mountpleasant,	564 33	Joseph Fink,	174 00
Reading,	528 54	A. Heintzleman,	183 00
Freedom,	235 65	Clerk's Pay,	180 00
Union,	474 98	Incidental Expenses,	24 00
	9,831 04	Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Sessions' Fees,	78 86
To Cash from D. A. Buehler, for rent up to 1st April, 1847,	30 00	Sheriff's Costs for requisition from Gov. Shunk,	186 75
from Sherman and Welsh for Court Costs,	317 95	Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings,	40 04
from E. B. Buehler, for recognizance forfeited,	4 50	Public Printing and Blanks,	203 37
from John G. Frey, for old Signs,	17 94	Postage and Stationery, &c. for Commissioners' Office,	52 66
from Emlet's Estate, for Cost,	19 29	Repairs at Bridges,	306 45
Additional Tax from sundry persons,	44 00	Jailor's Fees for keeping Prisoners,	159 50
Cash from Sheriff Schriver, for Jury fines and verdicts,	621 05	Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes up to 1st January, 1848,	2 00
To Error in matters of Abatement at last settlement,	621 05	Coroner's Fees,	40 44
To Abatement on payment of State Tax,	621 05	Damages and Damage Views,	302 50
	\$16,504 61 1/2	Medical attendance on Prisoners,	4 00
		Officers General Election, Pay,	404 86
		Sheriff's Costs for conveying Prisoners to E. S. Penitentiary,	74 00
		Appropriations made to Fire Companies of the Borough of Gettysburg,	80 00
		B. Schriver, for summoning Jurors,	60 00
		Directors of Poor, Pay,	60 00
		Abatement to Collectors, 5 per cent.	1184 36
		Moses M'Clean, Esq. (in trust) for E. State Prison,	67 39
		Certificates of Constables' Remns,	82 73
		Exonerations to Collectors,	177 32
		Collectors' Fees,	844 38
		Treasurer's Salary,	220 00
		Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents,	2095 05
		Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1504 18 1/2
			\$16,504 61 1/2

*Since paid in full. *Since paid in part. Straban, Franklin, Conowago, Mountjoy, and Freedom Townships have paid off their duplicates in full before the settlement.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the third day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOSEPH FINK, A. HEINTZLEMAN, } Comm'rs.
JACOB KING,

ATTEST—J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to

Whig National Convention.

The time and place for the holding of the Whig National Convention having been fixed by the Whigs of Congress, it now remains for all who desire to see a change in the men and measures so injuriously dominant at Washington, to unite cordially and earnestly, in all parts of the country, to promote the great object for which the Convention is designated. There are enough who desire such a change, to effect it—enough for success, if they act in unity, but not enough to be divided.

Individual opinions and preferences, however strongly entertained, can avail but little so long as they are individual. When men have to act together to accomplish a result which all seek after, things which are secondary, incidental or instrumental, must be kept subordinate. This is one of the most obvious of the dictates of common sense.

Those who have believed that it would be inexpedient to call a National Convention, supposing that the indications of the popular choice were, or would be, so marked and decided as to need no exponent of that kind, may yet fully acquiesce in the call of a Convention, in the confidence that such a body, representing an intelligent constituency throughout the Union, will faithfully embody and declare the general preference of those whom they represent, in the matter of selecting their candidate for the Presidency.

It is probable, too, that whatever doubts may exist, as to the most suitable leader of the Whigs in the approaching contest—doubts which it is the object of the Convention to remove—the development of public sentiment on that point may have sufficiently matured before the assembling of the Convention to relieve that body from all difficulty or hesitation in the premises. We may all hope that this will be the case; yet, as a condition to such hope, rationally entertained, it is evident that the sentiments of the people, not the individual wishes of this or that, or the other politician, of any school, must be referred to and mainly regarded.

In the meantime nothing could be more to the point than the advice of the National Intelligencer, in reference to the practice of certain Whig presses that most injudiciously labor to exalt the particular candidates they happen, respectively, to prefer, by angry and harsh denunciation of others preferred as candidates by their neighbors of the same party. The Intelligencer suggests to these over-zealous gentlemen, that, "if the eagerness and bitterness and ability with which they are scanning the merits and demerits of the several distinguished Whigs who have been named for the Presidency shall have their due and natural effect, the Whig National Convention may, when it assembles, be placed in the singular predicament of not finding one of these eminent men politically surviving, for they will all by that time have been killed off, as candidates, by the disparaging re-ministrations of the presses of their own party."

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a Meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a Whig National Convention, the Hon. W. P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and the Hon. CALVIN B. SMITH, of Indiana, was appointed Secretary.

After discussion and due deliberation, it was—

Resolved. That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d February, the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, *Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and the seventh day of June*, were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, do recommend to their friends throughout the Union, that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the U. States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Chairman.

CALVIN B. SMITH, Secretary.

A Legislator sent to Jail.—We mentioned a few days since that a row had taken place in the Louisiana House of Representatives between two of its members, which we learn from the Bulletin has been settled as follows:

"The House took up a report of the committee in relation to a breach of privilege committed by Mr. Ferriere, in striking Mr. Brewer, a member of the House, at the door with his glove. Under all the circumstances of the case, the committee recommend that Louis Lalande Ferriere be imprisoned in the parish prison for the space of twelve hours, and that the Speaker of the House of Representatives issue a warrant of imprisonment. This resolution was adopted."

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

The letter recently published from Gen. Taylor to the War Department, admirable alike for its dignity of tone and force of expression, contains an allusion which at first sight may not be obvious. "The apparent determination of the Department," says Gen. Taylor, "to place me in an attitude antagonistic to the Government, has an apt illustration in the well known fable of *Æsop*."—The Fable referred to, is, no doubt, the following:

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

One hot sultry day, a Wolf and a Lamb happened to come just at the same time to quench their thirst in the stream of a brook that tumbled down the side of a rocky mountain. The Wolf stood upon the higher ground, and the Lamb at some distance below him. However, the Wolf, having a mind to pick a quarrel with the Lamb, asked him what he meant by disturbing the water, and making it so muddy that he could not drink? and at the same time, demanded satisfaction. The Lamb, frightened at this threatening charge, told him, in a tone as mild as possible, with how humble submission, he could not conceive how that could be, since the water which he drank ran down from the Wolf to him, and therefore could not be disturbed so far up the stream. But that as it may, replied the Wolf, you are a rascal, and I have been told that you used all language concerning me behind my back, about half a year ago. Upon my word, says the Lamb, the time you mention was before I was born. The Wolf, finding it to no purpose to argue any longer against truth, fell into a great passion, snarling and bellowing at the mouth as it had been made; and drawing near to the Lamb, snarled, says he, it was not you, it was your father, and that is the same. So he seized the poor innocent helpless thing, tore it to pieces, and made a meal of it.

The Moral subjoined to this Fable goes on to say that "when cruelty and injustice are armed with power, and determined on oppression, the strongest pleas of innocence are preferred in vain, and nothing is more easy than finding pretences to criminate the unsuspecting victims of tyranny." This is excellently in point. Again: "How many of the degenerate, corrupt and arbitrary governments," exclaims the moralist, "with which the civilized world has been disgraced, have exercised their vengeance upon the honest and virtuous, who have dared in bad times to speak the truth?"

Any one who calls to mind the course of the Administration towards Gen. Taylor from the time when an effort was made to censure the capitulation of Monterey to the present moment, including the withdrawal of his best troops from him and his subsequent exposure to an overwhelming force of the enemy, his long continuance on the line of the Rio Grande, doing garrison duty, in a state of dull inactivity;—calling to mind all these and other particulars, any one may see that the occasion which called forth General Taylor's letter of reply and his allusion to *Æsop*, was one of a series of direct or indirect attempts to put Gen. Taylor in the wrong before his countrymen; to show him at variance with the Government and suffering under its condemnation; and, if possible, to rob him of his well-earned glory and cover him with disgrace. With a man less cool, less determined, less firm in the consciousness of duty, this insidious policy might have prevailed. It has not prevailed against Gen. Taylor—but on the contrary the persecutions he has suffered from the Government which ought to have sustained and strengthened him against the enemies of the country, have the more endeared him to the people. With a profound admiration of his great achievements there is mingled a powerful sympathy, which, inspiring indignation against those who have wronged him, fills the heart of the people with a determination to have justice done to the hero who has exalted the national renown so gloriously, and who, under all the adverse visitations to which he was subject, invariably showed himself patient, enduring and calm, as well as courageous and indomitable.—*Balt. Amer.*

A Discriminating People.—When the Philadelphia train of Thursday was detained at Elizabethtown by the collision between it and the Somerville train, a considerable crowd collected around the depot, and it being announced by a passenger who stepped upon the platform that Gen. Quitman was in the train, three hearty cheers were given for that gallant officer. In succession the names of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor were, upon the call of the same individual, loudly cheered; and then, as a final move, the same person proposed three cheers for the annexation of all Mexico. Not a voice answered—not a solitary cheer was given! The proposition for wholesale robbery and forcible annexation, whether its people will it or not, of the whole of Mexico to these U. States, was rebuked by a stern silence, the more startling and significant, as it was spontaneous, impulsive, and the instinctive prompting of the right minded men of all parties whom accident had collected on the spot.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

It is estimated officially that during the year and four months between June 28, 1846, and November 8, 1847, Great Britain had to import breadstuffs to the enormous amount of *thirty-three millions and a half of pounds sterling!*—say one hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars! It is little wonder that after such a draft upon the resources of the country, there should be embarrassment, prostration, and convulsion.

Some traveller in Iowa has discovered a new species of fish called the *Jaculator*, which catches flies and insects by throwing water from its mouth. It is said that it seldom misses its aim at a distance of five or six feet, bringing down a fly by a single drop.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pa. obtained leave to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to comment on an attack upon him in the Union, a few days since. He was very severe on the editor of the Union and upon Mr. Buchanan, and intimated that the hostility manifested towards him arose from an unwillingness on his part to attach himself to a particular aspirant for the Presidency. He denied that he had separated himself from the Democratic party by any act, public or private, and that his course here was in obedience to the known views of his constituents.

He charged Mr. Buchanan with having opposed the late war with Great Britain, and with having been instrumental in defeating the election of Mr. Woodward to the United States Senate, from Pennsylvania. He examined Mr. Ritchie's political course, declaring that he had done more to break down the democratic party than any other man in the United States—that there were not twenty-five democratic members of the last House who had not been directly or indirectly assailed by him—and that after having, no longer ago than 1837, come like a mendicant upon his knees, begging for admission into the democratic ranks.

In the course of Mr. Wilmot's remarks, Mr. Brown, of Pa. declared that he had good reason for declaring that Mr. W. himself had opposed the election of Mr. Woodward, and was in expectation himself, at the time, of being elected to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Wilmot denied that he had any such expectation, or that he had opposed the election of Mr. Woodward, who was his personal and political friend—had ever been his friend—had grown up at his side—and read law in his office. The friends of Mr. Woodward believed that he had been defeated through the influence of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa. when Mr. Wilmot had concluded, by permission of the House replied. He defended Mr. Buchanan, denied that he had opposed the war with Great Britain. There was no man in Pennsylvania who was more popular than James Buchanan—no one enjoyed a higher reputation. His friend from Pennsylvania, (for so he would call him, though he had now said much to forfeit his respect,) was only one among the whole democratic delegation from Pennsylvania who entertains such sentiments; and in their expression here, was much safer than he would have been in Pennsylvania.

Singular Marriage.—A remarkable affair lately happened in New York, and which is narrated as follows:—A gentleman residing in a Southern State, was a regular correspondent of a certain periodical in New York, which periodical was chiefly edited by the daughter of the proprietor. In process of time the gentleman and lady alluded to became pretty well acquainted with each other, and corresponded in a friendly manner. The former, to make a long story short, fell in love with the as yet unseen lady, and offered her his hand in marriage.—After mature deliberation, the lover was accepted. His next step was to visit New York, where he kept himself out of the way of his intended wife, though both parties were making arrangements for their union. The day was fixed, also the hour, and the friends of the lady were assembled in her father's mansion, and she was ready to become a bride.—At this stage of the proceedings a gentleman made his appearance, heralded by his card. He was recognized as the future son-in-law and husband, and was warmly welcomed by all present, the lady in the meantime standing among her friends completely veiled. The clergyman now stepped forward, and the marriage ceremony was performed; then it was that the husband first fixed his eyes upon the eyes and countenance of his wife.

A Hard Case.—Mr. Zebulon Paine, who was convicted in November, 1846, of having procured the burning of a barn, and sent to the Massachusetts State Prison for eight years, has been pardoned by the Governor, after serving fourteen months of his term, and has returned to his family—his complete innocence having been established by the confession of a boy of fifteen years, by whose false testimony Mr. P. was convicted.—What recompense can society make to Zebulon Paine?

A very destructive fire occurred in Toronto, Canada, on Tuesday week, which destroyed one entire block in the heart of the city. Before the flames could be subdued, twenty-three houses were consumed, and among them seven taverns. The loss is immense, and the distress occasioned almost beyond description. Many have been rendered homeless by this disaster and lost their all. Several persons are said to have perished in the ruins.

The Iowa Legislature, after quite a boisterous session, encountering much difficulty and wrangling, has been compelled to adjourn *sine die*, without being able to elect either United States Senators or Judges of the Courts. Thus it will require another session before any choice of these high officers can be made.

Hon. Albert Gallatin.—This gentleman has published another paper on the subject of the war, designed to show its expense, and the unjustifiableness thereof in view of any benefits to be derived.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 14, 1848.

An interesting letter from Gen. Taylor will be found on our first page.

Lieutenant Colonel.

The Brigade Inspector has ordered an election to be held on the 23d inst. for Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment. We are requested to state, that JACOB ACHENBACH, of Gettysburg, will be a candidate for the office.

The investigation in the case of Judge JENKES is still proceeding before a committee of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. Nearly all the members of our bar, and officers of the Court, &c. are in attendance as witnesses in the case. A large number are also in attendance from York. Numerous signed petitions have been presented to the Legislature, we understand, favorable to the Judge.

Election of Judges.

On Monday last, a resolution passed the Senate of this State, 18 to 11, to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Judges by the People. This is rather too radical for our notions—and we hope the House will put its veto upon the resolution.

The Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives have reported a Free Banking bill, something similar to that in New York. By this law, any person or association, with a capital of not less than \$50,000, can commence Banking operations, by depositing State or U. S. Stocks to that amount, with the Treasurer of the State. We are not sufficiently conversant with the system of Banking, to give an opinion as to its merits.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of this State, by Mr. Sanderson, to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, whenever the Court and Jury before whom the criminal is tried, recommend it. We hope it may be passed.

Money at Interest.

Auditor General Purviance has given a written opinion, to the effect that moneys at interest are not taxable for Borough, Road, or School purposes. In many of the Townships and Boroughs they have heretofore been taxed for such purposes.

The name of Col. Belknap is substituted for that of Col. Butler as one of the Court of Inquiry to try Gen. Scott, Pillow and Duncan; and Puebla is to be the place instead of Perote.

There is to be a Grand Ratification meeting of the Whigs of the Union, at Philadelphia, on the day after the meeting of the National Convention—which, it will be observed in another column, is to assemble on the 7th of June.

The War Debt!—More Taxes for Pennsylvania!

The February number of that excellent Whig periodical, the American Review, contains a very instructive article on the subject of the national finances, and the war debt. We have felt all the pride that Americans may feel in the achievements of our armies in Mexico, and have wished that the brave men who have done themselves so much honor, could have been better paid for their patriotic sacrifices. Gen. Cass receives eight dollars a day for making war speeches in Congress, while the poor soldier who does the fighting, receives for his services little more than eight dollars a month! We would reverse this order of things, and give to the soldier the daily pay of eight dollars, and the talking heroes in Congress we should consider amply compensated for their services if they received no more than their victuals and clothes.—War cannot be carried on without money; money is its sinew; and the more expensive the amusement is made, the less nations will indulge in it. We therefore think, if those gentlemen in Congress whose voices are "still for war," were cut down to their victuals and clothes, and every soldier's pay raised as high as Congressional wages now are, that Gen. Cass' ten regiment bill would stand but a poor chance, and the happiness and glory of the nation would be greatly advanced.

The writer in the Review, on the subject of the War debt, produces the following result, from data furnished by the messages of Mr. Polk, and the Treasury reports:

Amount added to the public debt,	\$27,870,859
1st Dec, 1846,	23,000,000
Loan of 5th Jan., 1847,	18,500,000
Loan asked for, for the present year,	20,500,000
ending June 30, 1848,	
Loan asked for, for year ending June 30, 1849,	\$89,870,859

This is not the whole cost of the war, but it is only the amount of the national debt, most of which has been actually incurred, and the whole of which will be incurred, by the continuation of the war! Eighty-nine millions eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars of a national debt!

The entire cost of the war, if it should be ended during the present session of Congress, will not fall short of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. When we add to this the pensions which must be granted, and the thousands of other claims upon the Government arising from the war, the good people of the U. States will have a pretty round sum to pay for electing a fourth rate Tennessee lawyer to the Presidency. "Old Hickory" paid off the National debt, and "Young Hickory" renews it. Now let us see how this is to operate upon the citizens of Pennsylvania.

We have seen that the amount of the public debt incurred and recommended by Mr. Polk and his political friends at Washington is nearly ninety millions of dollars. How is it to be paid?

It cannot be done by the ordinary revenues of the Government; for when the debt is fairly saddled upon us, it will require more than our present revenue to pay the ordinary expenses, increased as they will be by pensions and other just claims. The interest of the debt must be provided for in some way—but how is it to be done? Pay a war tax on tea and coffee? This has already been recommended by Mr. Polk, and the Loco-focos in Congress. But we are much mistaken if the people of this country will submit to a tax upon tea, imposed by Mr. Polk and his friends, with any better grace than their fathers did to the same kind of a tax imposed by George the Third. We tell our readers that direct taxation will be the project, as soon as the Loco-focos can secure a majority in Congress. The whole number of representatives in Congress is 238, of which Pennsylvania has 21, which is equal to the one-ninth and fifty-hundredths; the one-ninth and fifty-hundredths of the war debt is the proportion, therefore, that will fall upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, and that amounts to nine millions four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which they are to pay, besides their own State debt of forty millions five hundred thousand dollars! This is piling up the millions pretty fast upon our tax-ridden people, and yet the voices of Mr. Polk and of Gen. Cass, and of every Loco-foco office hunter in the country, are "still for war!" Well, why need Mr. Polk or Gen. Cass trouble their heads about taxes? One receives a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and has neither rent nor tax to pay out of it, and the other expects to receive it pretty soon, and possess himself of the same quarters! Why then should they not attempt to strengthen their power by raising new regiments, multiplying office-holders, increasing expenses and fingered more money?—*Phila. News.*

The National Finances.

In the debate on the Loan Bill, some days ago, Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave a clear and full exposition of the financial affairs of the country.—He showed that the estimates which formed the basis of the loans and appropriations of the last session of Congress had fallen far short of the actual expenditure since.

At the commencement of the last session, when it was the duty of the Executive to recommend and of Congress to provide for the wants of the present fiscal year, the President, in his annual Message, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual Report, both stated that if the war should continue till the 1st of July, 1848, a loan of twenty-three millions was all that would be wanted to carry the Government forward to that date—that, in fact, there would be a surplus of four millions in the Treasury on the first of July.

The loan was negotiated and the money obtained. Yet, at the beginning of the present session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual Report, called for a further loan of eighteen and a half millions, as necessary to meet the expenses of the Government for the same year ending on the aforesaid first of July. It was ascertained, however, after the appearance of the Secretary's Report, that there was still an authority under the act of the last session to call for some seven millions. An error had been made, it seems, in the calculations at the Department. But with all errors now corrected, the new loan to supply the expenditures of the present fiscal year calls for sixteen millions of dollars. That amount now stands designated in the bill before the House.

Mr. Vinton adopts the sum of sixteen millions to carry on the Government to the first of July, because the Secretary of the Treasury says that it will be sufficient. But the clear-headed Chairman of the Ways and Means does not adopt that opinion. On the contrary, he fears and expresses his belief accordingly, that from twenty to twenty-five millions will be wanted to meet the demands on the Treasury for the rest of the fiscal year. He further declares the opinion that if the war is to continue another year from and after the first of July next, another loan will be required of some thirty-five or thirty-eight millions—even though Congress should refuse to add to the army any part of the thirty thousand regulars and volunteers recommended by the President.

There have been, on the part of the Government, over-estimates and under estimates: the former have applied to the expected income of the Treasury from customs and public lands; the latter to the expenditures which the demands of the war and of the public service would require. "For the over-estimates," says Mr. Vinton, "the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible, and for the still more serious under-estimates the Secretary of War is accountable. He would not charge either of those officers with having purposely prepared and presented to Congress erroneous estimates: but he must say that the war estimates are so wide of the mark as to raise suspicions of their good faith."

Whatever might have been the basis of the estimates at the beginning of the war, when there was no experience at hand to serve as a standard of judgment and calculation, there seems really no good excuse for the errors of the budget submitted to the present Congress. With the deficiency of former estimates full in view, the sum of sixteen millions being required to make the deficiency, and actually called for as a special loan for that purpose, it is strange indeed that the Secretary of the Treasury should go on and predicate his financial system for the future upon pretty much the same sort of data as the experience of the past year had proved to be utterly fallacious. At the rate of expenditure now going on, the continuance of the war another year must be a serious thing in a financial point of view, and it is an important service which the Chairman of the fiscal committee of the House is rendering when he makes known the real state of the public finances. If we accumulate a large national debt, it is proper that the fact should be known at every stage of the process.—*Balt. Amer.*

Another Arrival from Europe.

Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 23d of January.

There had been a further decline in breadstuffs, but on the 21st there was a little firmer feeling, and the decline seemed to be checked. U. S. flour was 27s. and 28s. per barrel; Corn 30s. and 33s. for quarter of 480 lbs; Wheat 7 s 9d and 8s. 9d.

Gov. Shunk has been seriously ill; but we learn from Harrisburg that an improvement had taken place in his health.

State Loan.

On Tuesday last, a bill passed both Houses of our Legislature, authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a temporary loan of \$160,000, \$100,000 of which are for repairs on the public works, and \$60,000 for the payment of the interest on the State debt—there being a deficit in the Treasury to this amount.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily News says that the Supreme Court was thronged on Tuesday to hear Mr. Clay. He did not speak, however, on that day—but would shortly, as the case in which he is concerned is before the Court. The writer remarks, "I believe Mr. Clay is to speak to-morrow; of course there will be no such thing as getting near the Court for a title of those who will seek entrance. Never had any man such a powerful control over popular enthusiasm, and never did man deserve it better. The Loco-focos look on with astonishment, and call this man worship. Even if so, it is not Polk worship. Thank God, it is man worship. Yes.—The Whigs can boldly stand up and say to all the world—mid gloom and gladness—joy and sadness—this is a MAN!"

P. S. Mr. Clay spoke on Friday before the Supreme Court, and the Court room was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were unable to get in. Mr. Clay looked remarkably well, his voice admirable, and the audience listened with breathless attention. The National Intelligencer says—"those who did get into the room, were rewarded for the crush they had to undergo to get there."

The Loco-foco papers are still crying aloud for a "vigorous prosecution of the war." We wish they would tell us what they mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war under existing circumstances. We have serious difficulty in understanding how our troops can prosecute a war vigorously when all armed opposition to them has ceased, and they can find nobody to fight—when they meet with no more resistance in marching to and fro than a sword encounters in passing through the air. They cannot under existing circumstances fight vigorously, though, to be sure, they can march vigorously—that is, they can march at the rate of six miles an hour over every plain and through every chaparral in Mexico, and then hurry back again at an increased speed; and they can scramble with tremendous energy up every hill and mountain in all that country, and then precipitate themselves down again like an avalanche.

If this is what the Loco-focos mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war, a campaign, conducted upon their plan, will be a vastly interesting one. Our Government will be at no expense for powder and ball, though, to be sure, the consumption of shoe leather will be tremendous. We suppose that most of the present officers of the army will be recalled and some of Mr. Polk's leg-reasurers appointed in their place, as better adapted to the new plan of a vigorous prosecution of the war.—*Low. Jour.*

There never was more truth and humor put into a brief compass than in the following pithy extract from the recent speech of Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in the U. S. House of Representatives. It describes *Polkism* with the faithfulness of a daguerreotype:

"But, this Administration goes by the rule of contrary—their theories and their measures are always at war. When they preach economy, I look out for extravagance; when they flatter the people as the true sovereigns of the land, then comes a veto; when they cry peace, then look out for war; when they say democracy, look out for aristocracy;—when they denounce paper money, look out for treasury notes; when they say 54 40 or fight, look for 'slink out' and 49; when they say no conquest, look out for all of Mexico."

It is said that no speech yet delivered in Congress has been so largely subscribed for as Mr. Stewart's—50,000 copies having been already sent out. The Whigs of Pennsylvania are proud of "Tariff Andy" Stewart.

The origin of St. Valentine's day is a little uncertain, but the most rational account we have seen, and probably the most correct one, is given by an English author, (Mr. Dancer,) who explains it as follows:—

"St. Valentine was a priest of Rome—it was the custom in that ancient city to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were feasts in honor of Juno. On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies, the names of young women were deposited in a vase, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The pastors of the early Christian Church, who, by every means, endeavored to eradicate the vestiges of Pagan superstition, substituted in the present instance the names of particular Saints instead of those of the women, and as the festival of the Lupercalia had commenced about the middle of February, they chose St. Valentine's day for celebrating the feast, and accordingly the outline of the ancient ceremony was preserved; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that the above practice of choosing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sexes. It is also recorded that on St. Valentine's day each bird of the air chooses its mate."